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drug abuse, and education and may include (but are not limited to):

- (1) Assistance in obtaining permanent housing.
- (2) Medical and psychological counseling and supervision.
 - (3) Employment counseling.
 - (4) Nutritional counseling.
- (5) Substance abuse treatment and counseling.
- (6) Assistance in obtaining other Federal, State, and local assistance including mental health benefits; employment counseling; medical assistance; Veteran's benefits; and income support assistance such as Supplemental Security Income benefits, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, and Food Stamps;
- (7) Other services such as child care, transportation, job placement and job training; and
- (8) Staff salaries necessary to provide the above services.

Formula city or county means a metropolitan city or urban county that is eligible to receive an allocation of grant amounts under §576.5.

Homeless means as the term is defined in 42 U.S.C. 11302.

Homeless prevention means activities or programs designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):

- (1) Short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices;
- (2) Security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own apartment;
- (3) Mediation programs for landlordtenant disputes;
- (4) Legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings;
- (5) Payments to prevent foreclosure on a home; and
- (6) Other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness.

Indian tribe means as the term is defined in 42 U.S.C. 5302(a).

Major rehabilitation means rehabilitation that involves costs in excess of 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation.

Metropolitan city means a city that was classified as a metropolitan city

under 42 U.S.C. 5302(a) for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which emergency shelter grant amounts are made available.

Nonprofit recipient means any private nonprofit organization providing assistance to the homeless, to which a State or unit of general local government distributes emergency shelter grant amounts.

Obligated means that the grantee or State recipient, as appropriate, has placed orders, awarded contracts, received services, or entered similar transactions that require payment from the grant amount. Grant amounts that a unit of general local government or State awards to a private nonprofit organization by a written agreement or letter of award requiring payment from the grant amount are obligated.

Private nonprofit organization means as the term is defined in 42 U.S.C. 11371.

Rehabilitation means the labor, materials, tools, and other costs of improving buildings, other than minor or routine repairs. The term includes where the use of a building is changed to an emergency shelter and the cost of this change and any rehabilitation costs does not exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before the change in

Renovation means rehabilitation that involves costs of 75 percent or less of the value of the building before rehabilitation.

Responsible entity means as the term is defined in §58.2 of this title, as applied though §58.1(b)(3) of this title and §576.57(e).

State means each of the several States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Territory means each of the following: the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau (Trust Territory of the Pacific), and any other territory or possession of the United States.

State recipient means any unit of general local government or nonprofit organization to which a State makes available emergency shelter grant amounts.

Unit of general local government means any city, county, town, township, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

Urban county means a county that was classified as an urban county under 42 U.S.C. 5302(a) for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year for which emergency shelter grant amounts are made available.

Value of the building means the monetary value assigned to a building by an independent real estate appraiser, or as otherwise reasonably established by the grantee or the State recipient.

[54 FR 46799, Nov. 7, 1989, as amended at 56 FR 56128, Oct. 31, 1991; 60 FR 1918, Jan. 5, 1995; 61 FR 5210, Feb. 9, 1996; 61 FR 51548, Oct. 2, 1996]

§ 576.5 Allocation of grant amounts.

- (a) Territories. HUD will set aside for allocation to the territories an amount equal to 0.2 percent of the total amount of each appropriation under this part in any fiscal year. HUD will allocate this set-aside amount to each territory based upon its proportionate share of the total population of all territories.
- (b) States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, and Indian tribes. HUD will allocate the amounts that remain after the set-aside to territories under paragraph (a) of this section, to States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, and Indian tribes, as provided in 42 U.S.C. 11373. HUD will subsequently distribute the amount set aside for Indian tribes under this paragraph as provided in §576.31.
- (c) Notification of allocation amount. HUD will notify in writing each State, metropolitan city, urban county, and territory that is eligible to receive an allocation under this section of the amount of its allocation.

[61 FR 51549, Oct. 2, 1996]

Subpart B—Eligible Activities

§ 576.21 Eligible activities.

- (a) Eligible activities. Emergency shelter grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:
- (1) Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless;

- (2) Provision of essential services to the homeless, subject to the limitations in paragraph (b) of this section;
- (3) Payment for shelter maintenance, operation, rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food, and furnishings. Not more than 10 percent of the grant amount may be used for costs of staff;
- (4) Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities, subject to the limitations in 42 U.S.C. 11374(a)(4) and paragraph (c) of this section. Grant funds may be used under this paragraph to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services only if the conditions stated in 42 U.S.C. 11374(a)(4) are met; and
- (5) Administrative costs, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 11378.
- (b) Limitations on provision of essential services. (1) Grant amounts provided by HUD to units of general local government, territories, or Indian tribes, and grant amounts provided by a State to State recipients, may be used to provide an essential service under paragraph (a)(2) of this section only if the service is a new service, or is a quantifiable increase in the level of a service above that which the unit of general local government (or, in the case of a nonprofit organization, the unit of general local government in which the proposed activities are to be located), territory, or Indian tribe, as applicable, provided with local funds during the 12 calendar months immediately before the grantee or State recipient received initial grant amounts.
- (2) Limits on the use of assistance for essential services established in 42 U.S.C. 11374(a)(2) are applicable even when the unit of local government, territory, or Indian tribe provides some or all of its grant funds to a nonprofit recipient. This limitation may be waived in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 11374.
- (c) Limitation on homeless prevention activities. Limits on the use of assistance for homeless prevention activities established in 42 U.S.C. 11374(a)(4) are applicable even when the unit of local government, territory, or Indian tribe provides some or all of its grant funds to a nonprofit recipient.

[61 FR 51549, Oct. 2, 1996]

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§ 576.23 Limitations—Primarily religious organizations.

- (a) Provision of assistance. (1) Assistance may be provided under this part to a grantee or recipient that is a primarily religious organization if the primarily religious organization agrees to provide all eligible activities under this program in a manner that is free from religious influences and in accordance with the following principles:
- (i) It will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment on the basis of religion and will not limit employment or give preference in employment to persons on the basis of religion;
- (ii) It will not discriminate against any person applying for shelter or any of the eligible activities under this part on the basis of religion and will not limit such housing or other eligible activities or give preference to persons on the basis of religion; and
- (iii) It will provide no religious instruction or counseling, conduct no religious services or worship (not including voluntary nondenominational prayer before meetings), engage in no religious proselytizing, and exert no other religious influence in the provision of shelter and other eligible activities under this part.
- (2) HUD may provide reallocated amounts to a recipient that is a primarily religious organization if the assistance will not be used by the organization to acquire a structure (in the case of homeless prevention activities under §576.21(a)(4)), or to rehabilitate a structure owned by the organization, except as described in paragraph (b) of this section.
- (b) Rehabilitation or conversion of emergency shelters. Grants may be used to rehabilitate or convert to an emergency shelter a structure that is owned by a primarily religious organization, only if:
- (1) The structure (or portion thereof) that is to be renovated, rehabilitated, or converted with HUD assistance has been leased to an existing or newly established wholly secular organization;
- (2) The HUD assistance is provided to the secular organization (and not the religious organization) to make the improvements;

- (3) The leased structure will be used exclusively for secular purposes available to all persons;
- (4) The lease payments paid to the primarily religious organization do not exceed the fair market rent for the structure before the renovation, rehabilitation, or conversion;
- (5) The portion of the cost of any improvements that benefit any unleased portion of the structure will be allocated to, and paid for by, the religious organization; and
- (6) The primarily religious organization agrees that if the recipient does not retain the use of the leased premises for wholly secular purposes for the useful life of the improvements, the primarily religious organization will pay to the original grantee (from which the amounts used to renovate, rehabilitate, or convert the building were derived) an amount equal to the residual value of the improvements. A private nonprofit organization must remit to HUD this amount if the organization is the lessee as well as the grantee. The original grantee is expected to use this amount to alleviate homelessness in its jurisdiction, but there is no requirement that funds received after the close of the grant period be used in accordance with the requirements of this part.
- (c) Assistance to a wholly secular private nonprofit organization. (1) A primarily religious organization may establish a wholly secular private nonprofit organization to serve as a recipient. The secular organization may be eligible to receive all forms of assistance available under this part, subject to the following:
- (i) The secular organization must agree to provide shelter and services eligible under this part in a manner that is free from religious influences and in accordance with the principles set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
- (ii) The secular organization may enter into a contract with the religious organization to provide essential services or undertake homeless prevention activities. The religious organization must agree in the contract to carry out its contractual responsibilities in a manner free from religious influences and in accordance with the principles